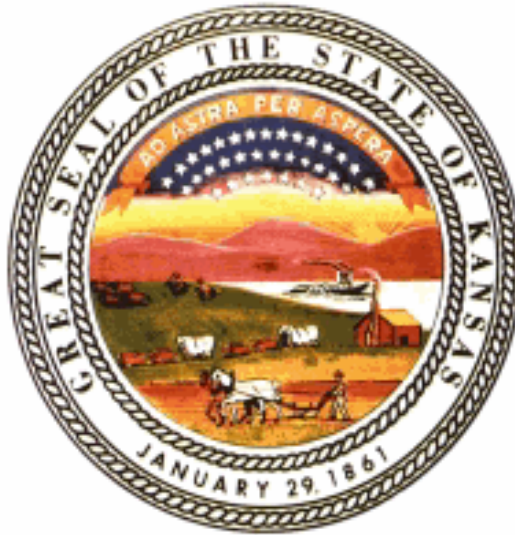


KANSAS PAROLE BOARD

FISCAL YEAR 2007

ANNUAL REPORT



AGENCY VISION

The Kansas Parole Board contributes to protecting the safety of citizens of the state of Kansas by the exercise of sound, rational decision making.

AGENCY MISSION

Parole privilege shall be extended to those offenders who demonstrate suitability by having served incarceration time set forth by the courts and who have demonstrated a reduction in risk to re-offend such that re-victimization is minimized and rehabilitation and successful reentry are maximized; similarly, parole suitability shall be rescinded in cases where an offender demonstrates increasing risk in the community.

Table of Contents

Agency Composition	2
Member Biographies	3
Parole Hearings	5
Parole Decisions	6
Full Board Reviews	8
Special Hearings	8
Public Comment Sessions	9
Special Conditions	10
Revocation Hearings	11
Early Discharge	12
Clemency	12
Functional Incapacitation	13
Sex Offender Override Committee	13
Reentry Initiatives	14
Victim Services	15
Conclusion	16
Glossary	18
Appendix: Standard Conditions of Supervision	19

PURPOSE AND COMPOSITION

Purpose of the Annual Report:

This Annual Report is published by the Kansas Parole Board in accordance with K.S.A. 22-3710 and is designed to provide both general and specific information to the Governor, the State Legislature, the Judiciary, other criminal justice agencies, and the public.

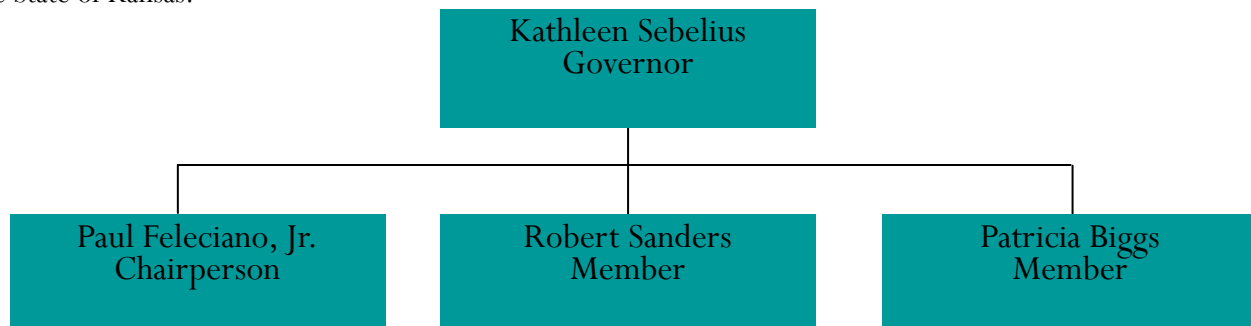
Historical Overview of the Kansas Parole Board

The Kansas Parole Board's history may be traced to as early as 1864 when it focused its work strictly on commutations and in 1885 it was titled "Board of Pardons." In 1903 it was called the "Prison Board," and in 1957 it was called the "Board of Probation and Parole." The "Kansas Adult Authority" was its title beginning in 1974 and by 1986 it was named the "Kansas Parole Board."

The Board varied in size and required constitution ranging most often between 3 and 5 members, most typically with no more than a one-seat majority held by any political party, sometimes even requiring membership inclusive specific occupations such as ministers, farmers, or attorneys.

Composition of the Kansas Parole Board

The Kansas Parole Board consisted of three full-time members in FY2007. Administrative, technological, clerical and support services are provided by employees of the Kansas Department of Corrections (K.S.A. 22-3713 (b)). Members are appointed by the Governor with confirmation provided by the Senate. No more than two members may belong to the same political party. Members serve staggered four-year terms and represent diverse backgrounds, professional training and expertise. Today's Board uses the best technology at hand to deliver fair and rational decisions, to do so from the most informed research-based perspective possible, and to contribute to the safety of the citizens of the State of Kansas.



All members of the Parole Board are in first appointment term.

	Appointed	Term Expiration
Paul Feleciano, Jr.	September 2003	January 2007
Robert Sanders	September 2004	January 2008
Patricia Biggs	September 2006	January 2010

MEMBER BIOGRAPHIES



Paul Feleciano, Jr., Chairperson

Paul Feleciano, Jr. was appointed to the Kansas Parole Board on September 15, 2003. Mr. Feleciano served four years in the House of Representatives and 27 years as a Senator from Wichita. He has served in numerous leadership positions in the Kansas Senate including Minority Whip and Assistant Democratic Leader. Mr. Feleciano served on various committees including Ways and Means where he served on the subcommittee for Correctional Institutions. At the national level, Mr. Feleciano served as the President of the National Hispanic Caucus of State Legislatures. He served on the Council of State Government, as a member of the Intergovernmental and Executive Committees. In 1994, he received the "National Leadership Award" by *Hispanic Magazine* and in 1995, *Hispanic Today* named him "Man of the Year". In March 2004, the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce honored Mr. Feleciano with the Lifetime Achievement Award. Mr. Feleciano served in the United States Air Force and studied Petroleum Technology at New York Community College receiving an Applied Arts and Science Associate Degree. He is a member of American Legion Post #401, West Side Democrats Club, Kansas Correctional Association, American Parole and Probation Association, and the National Latino Peace Officers Association, and the chair of the Association of Paroling Authorities International's membership committee. He is a past president of the Wichita West Lions Club and former board member of the Kansas International Museum.



Patricia Biggs, Member

Patricia Biggs was appointed to the Kansas Parole Board on August 12, 2006. Prior to her position with the Parole Board, Ms. Biggs was Executive Director for the Kansas Sentencing Commission for three years and was with the Kansas Department of Corrections for over seven years where she served as the Director of Research and Planning and as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Corrections. Prior to that, Ms. Biggs was an economist in Washington, D.C., a financial analyst in Pennsylvania, an instructor at the University of Connecticut, and an adjunct professor at Washburn University and Friends University. She has consulted for the National Institute of Corrections and for Harvard Business School. Ms. Biggs holds a Bachelor of Science from West Chester University of Pennsylvania, a Master of Arts from George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and is A.D.B. (all but dissertation) in the Ph.D. program at The University of Connecticut. She has held memberships in the National Association of Sentencing Commissions, the American Probation and Parole Association, Association of Paroling Authorities, International, and the Justice Research and Statistics Association.



Robert Sanders, Member

Robert Sanders was appointed to the Kansas Parole Board September 23, 2004. Mr. Sanders was employed by the Kansas Department of Corrections for 27 years and began his career with the Department of Corrections in July 1977 as a Corrections Officer at Hutchinson Correctional Facility. Mr. Sanders also held a variety of positions with the department including, Corrections Counselor I, Corrections Counselor II, Community Program Consultant, and State Director of Community Corrections. In May 2000, he was appointed to the position of Deputy Secretary for Community and Field Services. Robert graduated from Bethany College with a Bachelor of Arts degree in May 1977 and completed the requirements for the Certified Public Manager Program from the University of Kansas in December 1997. Additionally Mr. Sanders completed the Correctional Leadership Program sponsored by the National Institute of Corrections in 1997. He is past president of the Kansas Correctional Association, member of the American Correctional Association, member of the American Probation and Parole Association, and member of the Diversity Committee for the American Probation and Parole Association.

PAROLE HEARINGS

The Kansas Parole Board conducts monthly hearings at each of the nine Kansas state prison facilities to determine parole suitability and issues decisions that promote development of goals outlined in offender case plans to reduce risk-enhancing behavior or enhance achievement of offenders.

Parole hearings are required for all adult felony offenders with an indeterminate term of imprisonment. Individuals with an offense date prior to July 1, 1993 and those sentenced pursuant to sentencing guidelines to off-grid terms* require parole hearings.

During a parole hearing, an offender is given an opportunity to:

- Discuss the offense and any mitigating or precipitating factors;
- Discuss prior criminal history;
- Discuss progress made and programs completed, both required and voluntary, throughout the period of incarceration;
- Discuss disciplinary reports acquired throughout the period of incarceration;
- Present and discuss a reentry plan;
- Discuss other matters pertinent to consideration of release to community supervision.

*Off-grid crimes include capital murder, murder in the first degree, and treason. Intentional second degree murder, if between July 1, 1993 and July 1, 1999, is also considered an off-grid crime.

7 PAROLE SUITABILITY FACTORS

In conjunction with K.S.A. 22-3717 (h), the following factors must be considered when determining parole suitability:

1. Circumstances of the offense;
2. Previous criminal record and social history of the inmate;
3. Programs and program participation;
4. Conduct, employment, attitude, disciplinary history during incarceration;
5. Reports of physical/mental examinations
6. Comments from public officials, victims or their family, offender family or friends, or any other interested member of the general public;
7. Capacity of the state correctional institutions.

In addition to what must be considered statutorily when determining parole suitability, the Board also reviews each case independently and often considers additional factors such as the parole plan of an offender which includes detailed plans and goals established by the offender in preparation for potential reentry into the community.

*Parole eligibility dates are determined by the court. By statute, the Kansas Parole Board conducts hearing interviews with offenders the month prior to this date.

PAROLE DECISIONS

Decisions of the Parole Board regarding an offender's suitability for parole may result in decisions inclusive of, but not limited to, the following:

Parole Granted : When parole is granted to an offender, the Board also sets special conditions under which the offender will be supervised once released to the community. The date of release is determined by the Board. **The parole rate in FY07 was 39%.**

Parole Denied : When parole suitability is deemed not to have been achieved, the Board issues a **"Pass"**. The duration of the pass decision may vary in length based on the categorization of the offenses for which the offender has been convicted.

- *A, B or Off-Grid Felonies : The Board is required by statute to hold another hearing regarding parole suitability within three (3) years unless compelling reasons exist that would make parole suitability unlikely within this time period at which point an extended pass may be issued for up to ten (10) years if reasons for the extended pass are provided in the decision. (K.S.A. 22-3717 (j)).*
- *C,D and E Felonies: The Board is required by statute to hold another hearing regarding parole suitability within one (1) year unless compelling reasons exist that would make parole suitability unlikely within this time period at which point an extended pass may be issued for up to three (3) years if reasons for the extended pass are provided in the decision (K.S.A. 22-3717 (j)).*

Decision Continued: The Board may continue a case if additional information or deliberation is required. Examples of additional information or deliberation required include, but are not limited to, clinical evaluations, treatment discharge summaries (e.g., sex offender or substance abuse treatment), additional treatment information, Full Board Reviews, and/or review or screening by a structured living arrangement.

KPB Decisions Rendered on Parole Eligible Offenders By Fiscal Year FY 2005 - FY 2007

	<u>FY 2005</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	<u>FY 2007</u>
Parole Granted	469	297	211
Parole Denied: "Pass"	417	283	297
Continued	383	244	186
Serve to Conditional Release Date	19	13	13
TOTAL	1288	837	707

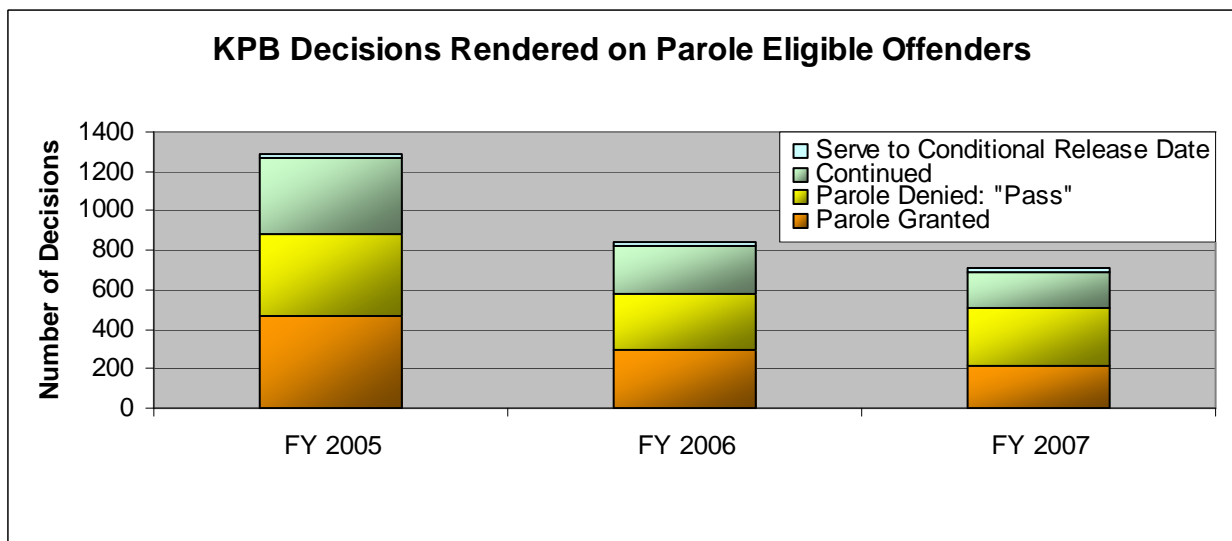
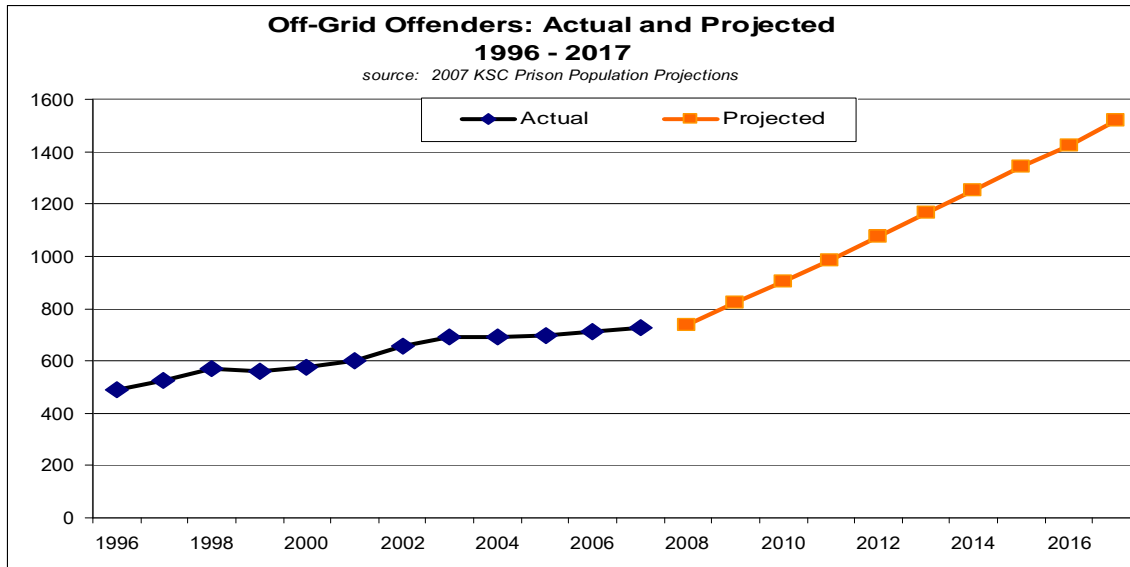
source: Prophet File #6 FY 05,06,07 through SB/PB

In FY07, the number of decisions rendered for parole eligible indeterminate offenders was 707 compared to 837 in FY06. This represents a 15% decrease in the number of decisions for parole eligible offenders. However, the number of hearings is expected to steadily increase in the coming years due to the use of off-grid sentencing terms.

PAROLE DECISIONS

June 30, 2007 Prison Population

Total Number of Incarcerated Offenders	8854
Indeterminate Offenders (Pre-Guidelines)	1435
Guidelines Offenders sentenced to Off-Grid Terms	252
Total # Offenders subject to release by KPB	1687

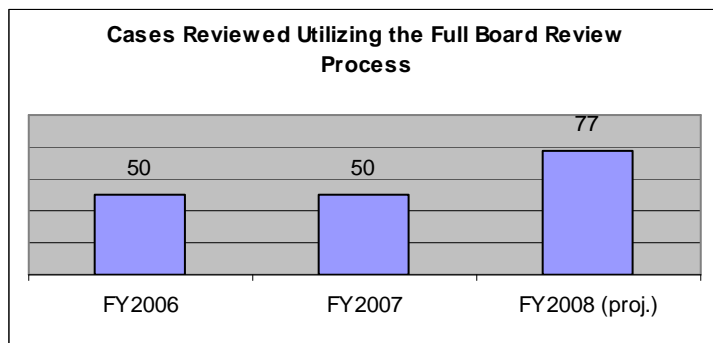


In 1997 the **"Hard 10"** was introduced. The initial group of these offenders had their first eligibility hearings in 2007. Also, in 1997 the ability for the Board to issue an **extended pass** for up to 10 years for A and B felonies and Off-Grid felonies was put into place. Application of this extreme duration is reserved for the most cruel, heinous and atrocious crimes. The first wave of offenders passed for 10 years have been re-heard in 2007.

The time requirements for hearing preparation and for conduct of the actual hearing have actually increased when compared to prior years based on these two facts.

FULL BOARD REVIEWS

Often, offenders do not receive a decision immediately following their hearing because the Board has continued their case for a Full Board Review. Full Board Review is a group-based problem solving approach utilized by the Board to present a comprehensive overview of a case to all Board members prior to issuing an informed decision which includes not only incarceration status, but also recommendations to assist in the reentry planning or case management of the offender in review. While formal reentry programs do exist, their focus is generally not placed on offenders who are subject to release by action of the Parole Board.



The Board utilizes the Full Board Review process for offenders with life sentences under possible consideration for parole or for the purpose of long-term planning, any high profile case which has strong opposition or media interest, sex offenders with the potential to be reviewed for civil commitment as a sexually violent predator, all extended passes where there is dissent between Board members, and any other case requiring problem-solving perspective.

SPECIAL HEARINGS

An inmate has the right to request reconsideration of a parole decision under authority of K.A.R. 45-200-2 when he/she can present “new evidence that was unavailable at the prior hearing.” Each request for reconsideration must be made in writing. The presence of the inmate shall not be required when the matter is reconsidered.

Special Parole Suitability Hearings

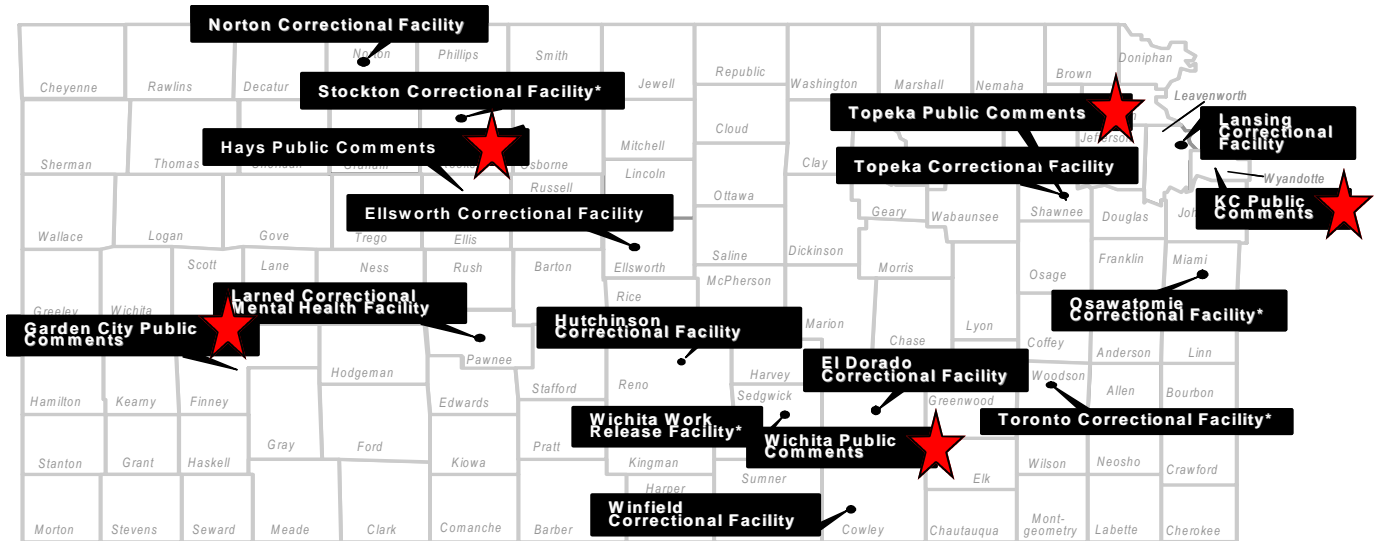
FY 2005	102
FY 2006	59
FY 2007	60

Note: The precision of this workload measurement appears to have the opportunity for improvement and efforts are underway currently to devise methods to more accurately define and reflect the exact volume of this measure.

Special Hearings may be held to examine new information that could affect, positively or negatively, a prior decision. In cases where new information is presented that could result in a positive effect on a prior decision, the Board conducts a hearing only after providing the public and victims of the crime an opportunity to comment on parole suitability.

PUBLIC COMMENT SESSIONS

The Kansas Parole Board seeks comments from victims, family, friends, public officials, or any other member of the community relative to the potential parole of eligible offenders. Public Comment Sessions currently occur at five locations across the state including Kansas City, Topeka, Wichita, Garden City, and Hays. Sessions are offered monthly in Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita and alternating locations of either Garden City or Hays. These sessions provide an open forum for the public to access the Board for input into decisions and conditions for certain offenders. An interview was conducted this year with the Western Kansas Broadcast Center in an effort to not only educate the community about Public Comment Sessions, but also to reach out to a particularly underrepresented Hispanic audience.



Public Comment Sessions are also utilized by parole officers to facilitate specific areas of case management with a particular offender on parole or post-release supervision.

A third and increasingly popular use of Public Comment Sessions occurs as offenders who request early discharge from parole are encouraged to meet with the Board for a formal interview to assist the Board in making informed decisions regarding such requests. Within the last year, a structured interview template was developed and is being utilized by Board members when an offender requests early discharge from parole at a Public Comment Session.

Number of Public Comment Sessions Conducted Annually

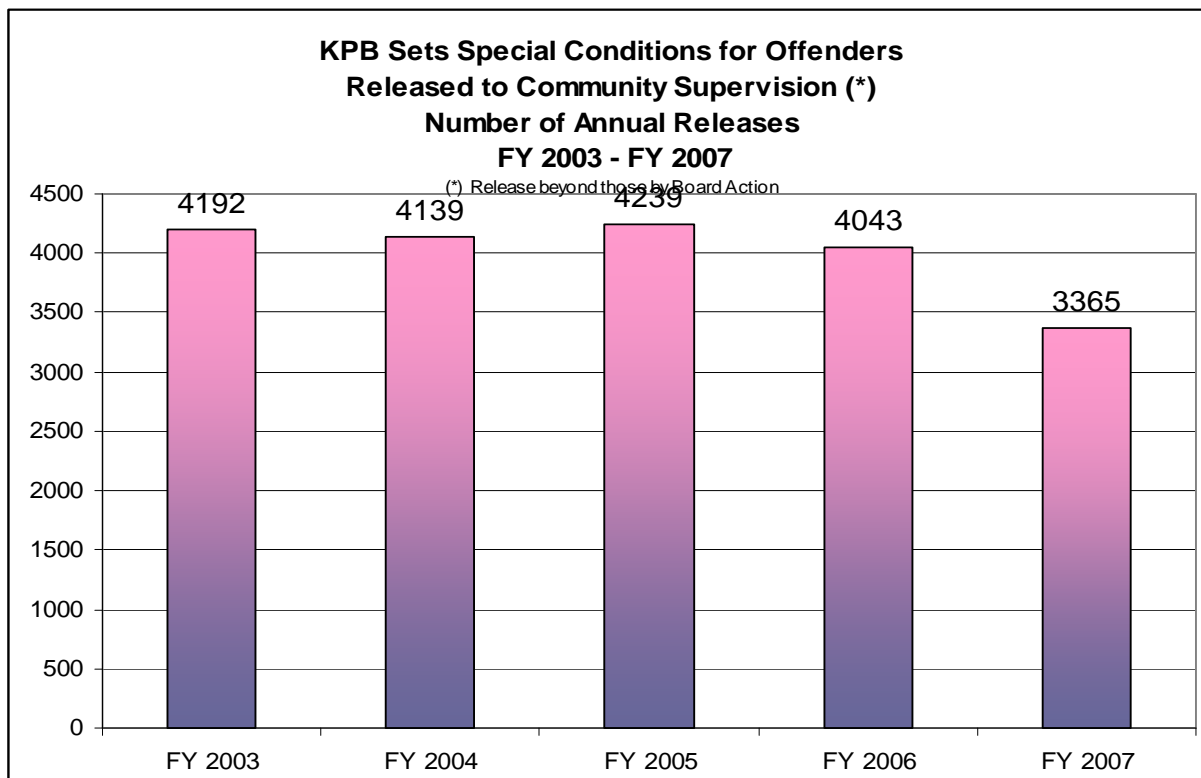
FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008
36	37	43	46

Any individual may submit an electronic comment regarding an offender's parole suitability by accessing Kansas Department of Corrections website at www.dc.state.ks.us and clicking on the Kansas Parole Board link. Information is available regarding public comment sessions within which an option exists to submit comments online.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

The Kansas Parole Board has the responsibility, as described in K.S.A. 22-3717 (i), to review the reentry plan of all releasing offenders and assign conditions of post-incarceration supervision. Currently all offenders have twelve (12) standard conditions of community supervision with which they must abide (see appendix). Additional, case-specific special conditions are set by Kansas Parole Board members pre-release and further, if necessary, by parole staff post-release.

While the Board has historically done so for offenders whom they have granted parole, offenders sentenced under the determinate sentencing structure are not released under the Board's discretion, therefore, rarely meet with the Board prior to release from a prison setting. To increase community safety and support successful offender reentry, the Board must conduct a file review and assess both the offender's past and future plans, risk areas, programmatic accomplishments, institutional behavior, and pattern of crime prior to establish appropriate conditions that must be followed for the duration of an offender's community supervision unless deemed no longer beneficial.



*Offenders not released by Board action

Although the number of releases for whom the Board sets conditions has diminished, the emphasis on reentry and successful reintegration has made this task qualitatively more challenging, involving more file reviews, and thus, more time. Furthermore, as the philosophy shifts to more individualized conditions tailored to the individual and his/her criminality, more thoughtful consideration must be given to the assignment of special conditions.

The Board is currently heading a task force charged with reviewing current practice regarding use of both standard and special conditions. More information regarding the outcome of the group's work will be reflected in the FY2008 Annual Report.

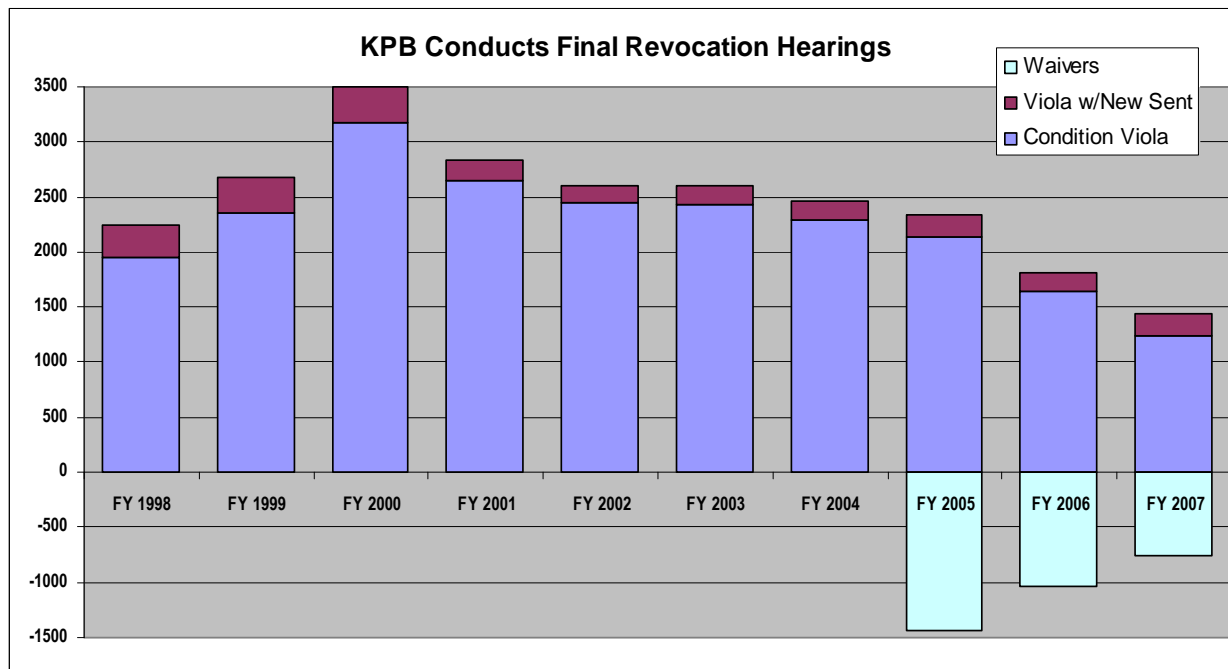
REVOCATION HEARINGS

The Board holds Final Revocation Hearings monthly at each Kansas Department of Corrections facility to fulfill the quasi-judicial responsibility of considering by preponderance of the evidence, the likelihood of an offender's culpability for violations of conditions of post-incarceration supervision as alleged with specificity by his/her supervising parole officer. Final revocation hearings are the second tier in a two-tiered process that also includes a preliminary or Morrissey hearing conducted by parole staff to establish probable cause.

The Kansas Parole Board must ensure that every offender is provided due process by affording the opportunity to be heard regarding conduct specific to violation behavior. If an offender sentenced to an indeterminate term of incarceration violates parole after being granted such privilege by the Board, the term of revocation is made at the Board's discretion, within the boundaries of the sentence imposed by the court.

If an offender sentenced under the determinate sentencing guideline is found to have violated post-incarceration supervision, the Board shall impose revocation terms of either three (3) or six (6) months unless the offender has acquired new charges at which point, depending on the severity of those charges, the Board may order the offender to serve the entirety of his/her sentence in the correctional facility (K.S.A. 75-5217).

Determinate offenders who meet the criteria to waive their right to a Final Revocation Hearing may do so by admitting guilt on all alleged violations.



In support of currently enacted sentencing laws for sexual and violent offenders, the Board seeks to research and explore options that would allow more discretion regarding the imposition and duration of penalty periods for high-risk offenders in these groups.

EARLY DISCHARGE REQUESTS

Offenders sentenced under an indeterminate term can remain on supervision until the expiration of his/her maximum sentence, however, the Kansas Parole Board shall consider the appropriateness of applications for early termination of supervision. Application for early discharge from parole cannot be made less than one year following release from a prison institution and shall be made in accordance to K.S.A. 22-3717 and K.S.A. 22-3722. When requested, the Board must conduct an in-depth file review including, but not limited to the offender's history, progress since release from incarceration, status of fines, and employment status. The Board encourages parole officers to refer parolees interested in early discharge to public comment sessions for a structured interview with the Board members. In cases where discharge from parole appears favorable, the Kansas Parole Board works closely with the Kansas Department of Corrections Office of Victim Services to facilitate notification services to registered victims. Comments received from victims following notification are considered prior to making a final decision.

Only offenders sentenced under the determinate sentencing guidelines who have been sentenced to a presumptive period of post-release supervision as determined by the crime of conviction can be considered for early discharge from post-release supervision upon completion of any court-ordered programs and completion of the presumptive portion of their post-release supervision.

In FY07, 206 requests for early discharge from parole were reviewed by the Board compared to 204 in FY06. 157 offenders (76%) were relieved by the Board from the obligations of parole supervision.

CLEMENCY

Historically far-reaching is the Board's duty to review and prepare recommendations to the Governor upon receipt of Clemency applications. Executive Clemency is an extraordinary method of relief and is not regarded as a substitute for parole. An offender who believes he/she has a deserving case for executive clemency may request the necessary applications from designated prison facility staff. Additionally, within the last year, necessary forms and instructions were made available to the public on the agency's Internet website at www.dc.state.ks.us/kpb/clemency.

As required by law, a notice of the offender's application is forwarded to the official county newspaper in the county of conviction so that interested parties may submit comments. In the event that the offender does not have sufficient funds for the cost of this publication, the Department of Corrections assumes the cost. Comments are also solicited from public officials including the district attorney, judge, sheriff, police chief, and any registered victims of the offense.

In FY07, the Board reviewed and forwarded 42 Clemency applications with recommendations to the Governor for final decision compared to 30 in FY06. This represents a 40% increase. The Governor did not grant any pardons in FY07.

FUNCTIONAL INCAPACITATION

K.S.A. 22-3728 allows the Board to consider an inmate for release who is considered functionally incapacitated. An application is submitted by the Department of Corrections and referred to the Board. The application shall not be approved unless the Board determines that the person is functionally incapacitated and does not pose a risk to public safety. The Board shall consider the offender's current conditions and whether the conditions is terminal, age, personal history of the offender, the offender's criminal history, the length of the sentence and time served, the nature and circumstances of the current offense, the risk or threat to the community if released, and whether an appropriate reentry plan has been established.

During FY07, the Board released four offenders under this provision.

SEX OFFENDER OVERRIDE COMMITTEE

The Kansas Parole Board has been designated as a voting member of the Sex Offender Override Panel. Each month, one member of the Board is designated as a representative to serve on this committee. Thorough file reviews must be conducted for each offender being reviewed to determine if criteria outlined in the Kansas Department of Corrections policy warrants management as a sex offender. Varying degrees of override requests are reviewed ranging from full to partial relief of one's management as a sex offender in addition to requests identifying offender's with no documented criminal sexual offense yet behaviors that would warrant sex offender management.

In FY2007, the Kansas Parole Board participated in 12 meetings and reviewed a total of 363 override requests.

REENTRY INITIATIVES

The Kansas Parole Board, in concert with the wide-reaching state strategy of offender risk reduction, contributes to, cooperates with and provides leadership in offender reentry planning strategies and initiatives.

In addition to extensive reentry planning and development for indeterminate offenders, the Parole Board is also a key player in implementing and participating in “reentry hearings” with determinate-sentenced offenders who reside in long-term segregation. In the past, these hearings were similar to parole suitability hearings, however, the Board is currently working in conjunction with the Department of Corrections to review the previous practices and implement a new, multi-disciplinary strategy that would involve not only the Board and the offender, but also facility staff, the parole officer, mental health professionals, relevant treatment providers, Victim Services, and the offender’s family. The purpose of these hearings, however, remains to assist the highest-risk offenders plan for reentry to society after being incarcerated in segregation for an extended period of time.

The Board routinely works with facility and parole staff in addition to staff who span the boundaries between these two realms of offender management. In addition, the Board is involved in various committees and councils listed below that have been formed in an effort to continually improve and perfect the states practices surrounding effective offender management.

Committee/Group/Activity	Frequency	KPB Member(s) Assigned
Community Accountability Panels	As needed	Robert Sanders
Conditions of Community Risk Reduction	Monthly	Paul Feleciano, Robert Sanders, Patricia Biggs
Kansas Reentry Policy Council	Quarterly	Paul Feleciano
Kansas Reentry Policy Steering Committee	Min. of Monthly	Robert Sanders
Kansas State Council for the Interstate Adult Offender Supervision Compact	As Needed	Robert Sanders
LSI-R© Validation, Quality Assurance, and Evaluation Project	As Needed	Patricia Biggs
LSI-R© Subcommittee for Statewide Implementation	Min. of Monthly	Patricia Biggs, Chair
Parole Management Team	Quarterly	Paul Feleciano
Proportionality Subcommittee	Monthly	Patricia Biggs
Sentencing Commission (K.S.A. 74-9101)	Monthly	Patricia Biggs
Sex Offender Override Committee	Monthly	Rotates between KPB members
Victim Advisory Council	Quarterly	Robert Sanders

VICTIM SERVICES

The Kansas Parole Board works closely with the Kansas Department of Corrections Office of Victim Services to facilitate notification processes, enhance confidential communication of victims' concerns, implement conditions to promote victim safety, and continuously identify opportunities that improve policies and procedures to include the victims in the parole process.

Requests for additional information or notification services should be directed to:

Victim Notification Officer
Kansas Department of Corrections
Landon State Office Building
900 SW Jackson, Suite 401 North
Topeka, Kansas 66612

Or call 1-888-404-6372

Information may also be obtained on the Kansas Department of Corrections website at www.dc.state.ks.us

All victims shall be assured that notification information is kept confidential.

CONCLUSION

The Kansas Parole Board is an integral part of the Kansas Correctional system. As with other jurisdictions in the United States and abroad, the Kansas correctional system is frequently under close scrutiny in a quest for methods of improving and strengthening policies, procedures and process. Because of the complexity of the issues involving crime and those who commit crimes, and the ramifications of how those issues are dealt with, the Board endeavors to continue reviewing, modifying and perfecting it's own procedures to work more effectively with offenders, law enforcement officials, victims, families, and the public. Only by taking into full account all of the above circumstances can the Kansas Parole Board accomplish it's stated objectives and goals. Within the next year, the Kansas Parole Board has identified the following four areas to explore and expand upon if it is determined that improvements in the current system will result.

1 – Assess the feasibility and explore the costs and benefits associated with the use of hearing officers.

Hearing officers participate in the due process associated with the revocation proceedings. In particular, hearing officers function as objective and impartial individuals who would establish whether or not probable cause is likely found on a violation. This would be of service to the Board, and to the State, by ensuring that due process is being followed for all offenders without potential bias.

We anticipate extracting data to estimate the correct number and geographic distribution of hearing officers. Initial assumptions allow us to speculate, however, that approximately 6 hearings officers would be needed. Currently, designated parole officers are trained to perform this duty in conjunction with the other tasks assigned to parole staff.

2 – Discretion in some Revocation Terms.

With the enactment of Sentencing Guidelines came a (generally) fixed term of penalty for violation of conditions of post incarceration supervision. For most offenders, for most violations, this philosophy likely is appropriate; it is more easily estimable and anticipated resources can be gauged into the future. For most of the determinately sentenced cases, the period of incarceration resulting from a revocation decision stands at 6 months – earnable to 3 months with goodtime credit application.

The Parole Board, however, does see individuals at revocation -- or processes the revocation waiver -- when the fixed and prescribed penalty period is inconsequential. The Board further sees cases where not only is the incarceration penalty of a revocation decision inconsequential, but does nothing to deter the offender from engaging in behavioral patterns indicative of re-offense or re-victimization and causes greater stress surrounding reentry.

The Board plans to take a data-driven perspective to isolate and quantify these cases with the hope that a proposal for a legislative change may be developed. We anticipate working with the Sentencing Commission and the Department of Corrections to develop a sound impact statement and fiscal note for such a change. We do anticipate that making such a change will bring costs to the State, however, we also believe that the potential benefit from increased public safety and reduced victimization is more than enough to outweigh the costs of prison beds and treatment during incarceration.

3 – Increase involvement with offender re-entry initiative.

The Board is involved currently with the offender re-entry initiative. However, we believe that the Board can become more involved with this process. It is our intent to increase involvement.

One area in which the Board may become increasingly involved focuses on an assessment or evaluation of the implementation and a validation of the risk assessment instrument being used presently (the LSI-R©). Given that the Board relies on this information, we have a vested interest in ensuring that the instrument is being used validly and reliably.

4 – Improve and upgrade technology.

The Parole Board relies on the Department of Corrections for all administrative and technology support. However, the

CONCLUSION

Parole Board, as a separate and distinct agency, has needs related to Information Technology that are not shared with other users in the Department of Corrections. Examples of these needs span a wide range – from technology solutions that we can use to reduce our travel expenditures -- to technology solutions that we can use to work more efficiently and effectively thereby making more sound decisions on the more complex and serious cases, while simultaneously allowing us to free additional time to become more involved with related criminal justice initiatives.

The Kansas Parole Board welcomes comments or questions regarding this report or the parole system in Kansas. Contact can be made through our website or by using the contact information provided below.

Kansas Parole Board

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Fax: 785-296-7949
kpb@kpb.ks.gov
www.dc.state.ks.us/kpb**



*Kathleen Sebelius, Governor
Libby Scott, Administrator
and ReEntry Liaison
www.dc.state.ks.us*

GLOSSARY

Clemency: to pardon a person convicted of a crime, commute the sentence (shorten it, often to time already served) or reduce it from death to another lesser sentence.

Conditional Release: the date when an offender sentenced to an indeterminate term must be released. The conditional release date is calculated as half of the maximum sentence. Good time for conditional release is calculated in the same manner as for parole eligibility, therefore, if an offender has a three-to-ten year sentence, he/she will be released via conditional release after serving five years provided no good time has been lost. Once placed on conditional release, an offender will remain on supervision until the maximum sentence expiration date or granting of early discharge by the Board.

LSI-R© “The Level of Service Inventory-Revised” : a risk assessment tool employed across Community Corrections, KDOC Facilities, and Parole Services. This instrument is used to measure the probability of risk of re-offense for an offender. It is also used to assess the needs of an offender and, as such, is employed in case management and offender reentry. Since the KPB is involved with strategies associated with offender reentry, the Board also is involved with the risk assessment instrument, its deployment, and its use in the case management function. The results of the tool are used routinely by Board members in setting special conditions for the offender. (see also the “Committees and Special Projects” section of this report for additional information regarding involvement in the implementation and management of the LSI-R©).

Maximum Sentence Discharge Date: the date on which an offender’s sentence is considered complete. Neither the Board, nor the Department of Corrections has any authority to set conditions of release or to have any control over the individual’s conduct. The Board creates certificates of discharge for all offenders who have reached their maximum sentence expiration date.

APPENDIX: STANDARD CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

Standard Conditions of Community Supervision

I agree to:

1. Reporting, Travel, and Residence:

- Report as directed to the assigned parole officer upon release from the institution or detainer and thereafter, report on a regular basis as directed by my parole officer.
- Reside only at my approved plan upon release from the institution and keep my residence there until given permission by my parole officer to relocate.
- Keep my parole officer continuously informed of my residence and employment.
- Obtain advanced permission from my parole officer to travel outside of my assigned parole district or the state of Kansas.

2. Laws:

- Obey all federal and state laws, municipal or county ordinances, including the Kansas Offender Registration Act and the DNA Collections Act.
- Notify my parole officer at the earliest opportunity, if I have any law enforcement contact for any reason.

3. Weapons:

- Not own, possess or constructively possess, purchase, receive, sell or transport any firearms, ammunition or explosive device, any device designed to expel or hurl a projectile capable of causing injury to persons or property, or any weapon prohibited by law.

4. Personal Conduct:

- Not engage in assaultive activities, violence, or threats of violence of any kind.

5. Narcotics/Alcohol:

- Not possess, use, or traffic in any controlled substances or other drugs as defined by law and not prescribed for me by a licensed medical practitioner.
- Not consume any mind-altering substances, including, but not limited to alcoholic beverages, wine, beer, glue, or paint.
- Consent to submit to a blood, Breathalyzer or urine test at the direction of the parole officer.
- Not tamper, falsify or dilute such a test.

6. Association:

- Not associate with persons actively engaged in illegal activity.
- Obtain written permission from the parole officer and institutional administrator to visit or correspond with inmates of any correctional institution.

7. Employment:

- Secure and maintain reasonable, steady employment within 45 days of my release from prison or residential treatment unless excused for medical reasons or an extension of time is given by my parole officer.
- Notify my employer of my current and prior (non-expunged) adult felony convictions and status as an offender.

8. Education:

- Make progress toward or successfully complete the equivalent of a secondary education (GED certificate) if I have not completed such by the time of my release and I am capable, as directed by my parole officer.

9. Costs:

- Pay restitution, court costs, supervision fees, and other costs as directed by my parole officer.

APPENDIX: STANDARD CONDITIONS OF COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

10. **Treatment, Programs and Placement:**

- Follow any directives given by my parole officer regarding assessment, referral, and placement for treatment, programs, or housing.

Comply with all aftercare recommendations and my relapse prevention plan.

- Submit to polygraph examinations as directed by my parole officer and/or treatment provider.

11. **Victim:**

- No contact with the victim(s) in my case(s) or the victim's family by any means including, but not limited to, in person, by phone, via computer, in writing or through a third party without the advance permission of my parole officer.

12. **Search:**

- Be subjected to a search by parole officers or designated law enforcement officers of my person, residence, and any other property under my control.